

§ 810.108

one live weevil and one or more other live insects injurious to stored grain, or two or more other live insects injurious to stored grain.

(b) *Infested barley, canola, corn, oats, sorghum, soybeans, sunflower seed, and mixed grain.* Tolerances for live insects responsible for infested barley, canola, corn, oats, sorghum, soybeans, sunflower seed, and mixed grain are defined according to sampling designations as follows:

(1) *Representative sample.* The representative sample consists of the work portion, and the file sample if needed and when available. These grains will be considered infested if the representative sample (other than shiplots) contains two or more live weevils, or one live weevil and five or more other live insects injurious to stored grain, or ten or more other live insects injurious to stored grain.

(2) *Lot as a whole (stationary).* The lot as a whole is considered infested when two or more live weevils, or one live weevil and five or more other live insects injurious to stored grain, or ten or more other live insects injurious to stored grain are found in, on, or about the lot (excluding submitted samples and shiplots).

(3) *Sample as a whole (continuous loading/unloading of shiplots and bargelots).* The minimum sample for shiplots and bargelots is 500 grams per each 2,000 bushels of grain. The sample as a whole is considered infested when a component (as defined in FGIS instructions) contains two or more live weevils, or one live weevil and five or more other live insects injurious to stored grain, or ten or more other live insects injurious to stored grain.

[52 FR 24441, June 30, 1987, as amended at 57 FR 3274, Jan. 29, 1992]

§ 810.108 Special grade designations.

Special grade designations are shown as prescribed in § 810.106. Multiple special grade designations will be listed in alphabetical order. In the case of treated wheat, the official certificate shall show whether the wheat has been scoured, limed, washed, sulfured, or otherwise treated.

7 CFR Ch. VIII (1–1–14 Edition)

Subpart B—United States Standards for Barley

TERMS DEFINED

§ 810.201 Definition of barley.

Grain that, before the removal of dockage, consists of 50 percent or more of whole kernels of cultivated barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) and not more than 25 percent of other grains for which standards have been established under the United States Grain Standards Act. The term “barley” as used in these standards does not include hull-less barley or black barley.

§ 810.202 Definition of other terms.

(a) *Black barley.* Barley with black hulls.

(b) *Broken kernels.* Barley with more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the kernel removed.

(c) *Classes.* There are two classes of barley: Malting barley and Barley.

(1) *Malting barley.* Barley of a six-rowed or two-rowed malting type. The class Malting barley is divided into the following three subclasses:

(i) *Six-rowed Malting barley.* Barley that has a minimum of 95.0 percent of a six-rowed suitable malting type that has 90.0 percent or more of kernels with white aleurone layers that contains not more than 1.9 percent injured-by-frost kernels, 0.4 percent frost-damaged kernels, 0.2 percent injured-by-heat kernels, and 0.1 percent heat-damaged kernels. Six-rowed Malting barley shall not be infested, blighted, ergoty, garlicky, or smutty as defined in § 810.107(b) and § 810.206.

(ii) *Six-rowed Blue Malting barley.* Barley that has a minimum of 95.0 percent of a six-rowed suitable malting type that has 90.0 percent or more of kernels with blue aleurone layers that contains not more than 1.9 percent injured-by-frost kernels, 0.4 percent frost-damaged kernels, 0.2 percent injured-by-heat kernels, and 0.1 percent heat-damaged kernels. Six-rowed Blue Malting barley shall not be infested, blighted, ergoty, garlicky, or smutty as defined in § 810.107(b) and § 810.206.

(iii) *Two-rowed Malting barley.* Barley that has a minimum of 95.0 percent of a two-rowed suitable malting type that contains not more than 1.9 percent injured-by-frost kernels, 0.4 percent